PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)			
		020366-092000US			
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed via EFS-Web with the United States Patent and Trademark Office	Application N	lumber	Filed		
		61	August 1, 2003		
TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP	First Named	First Named Inventor			
By: /Nina L. McNeill/ Nina L. McNeill	Steven I	Steven M. Casey et al.			
	Art Unit		Examiner		
	2167		Robert M. Timblin		
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.  The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).  Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.					
I am the					
applicant/inventor.		/William J. Daley/			
assignee of record of the entire interest.		Signature			
See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.	William	J. Daley	Reg. No. 52,471		
(Form PTO/SB/96)	· · · · ·	Typed or p	printed name		
attorney or agent of record.		(000) 574 (000			
Registration number <u>52,471</u> .			71-4000		
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.		reiepno	ne number		
attorney or agent acting under 57 GFR 1.34.		August	17, 2007		
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34.			ate		
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.	e interest or the	r representative(s	s) are required.		
*Total of forms are submitted.					

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**PATENT** Attorney Docket No.: 020366-092000US

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP

By: /Nina L. McNeill/ Nina L. McNeill

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Confirmation No.: 3558

Steven M Casey et al.

Examiner:

Robert M. Timblin

Application No.: 10/632,661

Art Unit:

2167

Filed: August 1, 2003

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR

IMPLEMENTING A CONTENT

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF

OBJECT ACCESS POINT

REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Customer No.: 20350

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

For:

The Applicant requests review of the final rejection for the above-identified application. A response after final was filed on July 16, 2007. No amendments to the claims are being filed with this request.

This request is being filed with a Notice of Appeal.

The review is requested for the reasons stated herein.

#### REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Applicant respectfully requests review of the rejection of all claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Applicant respectfully submits that the cited references do not disclose all of the claims elements to support the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and because the Office Action has not established a case of prima facie obviousness to support the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

# 35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejection, Elwahab

Claims 10, 17 and 18 stand under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U. S. Publication No. 2001/0034754 A1 of Elwahab et al. (hereinafter "Elwahab"). The Applicant respectfully argues that Elwahab fails to disclose each and every claimed element. For example, Elwahab fails to disclose, either expressly or inherently, abstraction or distinction of content objects as recited in the pending claims. Elwahab also fails to disclose, expressly of inherently, grouping sources of content objects as recited in the pending claims.

As noted previously, Elwahab is directed to "a Markup-Language-type content server used in conjunction with a customer premise gateway, via Markup-Language-type pages (e.g., HTML, XML, and the like), remote access and control of smart devices, appliances, personal computers, and other devices and systems connected at a customer premise via different communication means and protocols." (para 3) That is, Elwahab discloses a system for allowing a user to remotely control appliances within his home, e.g., HVAC, lighting, security system. (para. 9).

The previous Office Actions argue that Elwahab teaches abstraction and distinction of content objects. The Applicants respectfully disagree. For example, claim 10 involves first abstracting content objects from one content object entity then distinguished the abstracted content object so that the resulting content object is now compatible with a different content object entity. Paragraphs 33 and 36 of the detailed description of the pending application disclose one possible example of such abstraction and distinction and helps to illustrate the

definition of a "content object" as recited in the claims. In this example, an abstraction engine accesses a MPEG video (a first content object) stored on a recorded video media (a first content object entity) and decompresses it to create an uncompressed digital video object (a second content object entity). The distinction engine formats that digital video object into another format, like an NTSC video signal (a third content object), so that the newly formatted content object can be played on a regular television set (a second content object). Elwahab does not disclose such abstraction and distinction as recited in claim 10. Specifically, Elwahab does not disclose a distinction engine that could conform a content object to a second content object entity. Rather, Elwahab describes a system for allowing a user to remotely control appliances within his home, e.g., HVAC, lighting, security system. For at least these reasons, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of claims 10 and 17.

Furthermore, Elwahab does not disclose grouping sources of content objects. The Office Action argues that at paragraph 9 of Elwahab there is a teaching of grouping sources of content objects. However, the sections of Elwahab cited by the Office Action only appears to talk about entities without any connection with content objects. Elwahab does not disclose the grouping of different content object entities based on whether they are either the source or destination of content objects along with a guide that allows content objects to be directed from one content object entity to another. For at least these reasons, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of claim 18.

# 35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections, Elwahab in view of Jeffrey

Claims 11-14, 16, 19 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Elwahab as applied to claims 1-10 and 17-19 above, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,576,981 of Jeffrey (hereinafter "Jeffrey"). As discussed above, claim 10, upon which claims 11-14 and 16 depend, and claim 18, upon which claims 19 and 20 depend, are thought to be allowable. Therefore, claims 11-14, 16, 19 and 20 are also thought to be allowable at least by virtue of their dependence on an allowable base claim.

## 35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections, Elwahab in view of Jeffrey and further in view of Baer

Claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Elwahab and Jeffrey, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,611,840 of Baer et al (hereinafter "Baer"). As discussed above, claim 10, upon which claim 15 depends, is thought to be allowable. Therefore, claim 15 is also thought to be allowable at least by virtue of its dependence on an allowable base claim.

### **CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance and an action to that end is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 303-571-4000.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _	August 17, 2007	/William J. Daley/		
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